FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Is Perfectly Satisfied With the Brooks High License Law, and Will

VOTE DOWN PROHIBITION.

The Sentiment in Clinton, Sullivan and Tioga Counties.

A GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE TALKS.

A Strict Administration of the Brooks Law Suits Lycoming-Tioga Will Go Dry-Clinton County Close-Sullivan Will Vote Agniost the Amendment-Congressman McCormick Speaks Out-Cities Will' Out-Vote the Rural Districts-A Strong Objection to Sumptuary Laws-A Feeling That Liquor Men Should be Reimbursed for Loss of Property.

Lycoming county is put down by her prophets as against Constitutional amendment by a small majority. Clinton is conceded to be a close county on the issue. Tioga county will be pronounced in her majority for the amendment. Sullivan county will not favor prohibition. In Lycoming the Brooks law seems to have crystallized sentiment in favor of high license rather than absolute prohibition. Williamsport, being the center of the lumber business of the State, becomes an important factor in this campaign. Thus far THE DISPATCH'S canvass of counties shows the following result:

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COUNTIES	mondment	otal Vote.	ocal Option
Armstrong	In favor of	8,996	Adopte
Dedford	In favor of	8,191	Adopte
Berks	Against	28,992	Defeate
Cambria	Against	11,702	Defeate
Cameron	In favor of	1,345	Adopte
Carbon	Doubtful	7,177	Defeate
Chester	In favor of	10,785	Adopte
Clarion	Fairly sure	6,945	Adopte
Clintan	Close	6,073	Adopte
Columbia	Very d'btful	7,416	Defeate
Elk	Against	3,197	Defeate
Fayette	Very d'btful	14,263	Adopte
Forest	In favor of	1,001	Defeate
Greene	In favor of	6,630	Adopte
Indiana	In favor of	7,609	Adopte
Jefferson	In favor of	7,525	Adopte
Lackawanna		21,195	No vote
Lancaster		32,987	Defeate
Lehigh		16,094	Defeate
Luzerne	Very d'btful	81,558	Adopte
Ly. ring	Against	14,536	Adopte
Montour		3,195	Adopte
Northampton		17,103	Defeate
Northumberl'd		12,776	Defeate
Potter	In favor of	4,434	Adopte
Schuylkill		25,980	Defeate
Somerset	In favor of	7,382	Adopte
Sullivan	Against	2,810	Defeate
Tioga	In favor of	11,279	Adopte
Venango	In favor of	8.587	Adopte
Warren	In favor of	7,645	Adopte
Washington	In taver of	14.228	Adopte
Westmoreland.	Close	19,958	Adopte
Wyoming	In favor of	3,996	Adopte

(FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.) WILLIAMSPORT, February 14 .- One of the most conspicuous objects in this city is the buge signboard of the Prohibition Club. It hangs to the front of a business block nearly opposite Market square. Painted in many colors upon it is the record of the third party in the nation, the State, the county of Lycoming, the city of Williams-

That gaily decorated transparency was prepared long before a Constitutional amendment campaign was thought of, yet it is useful at the present moment in exactly registering the gradations of the prohibitory sentiment. That sentiment is greatest in the nation-strong in the State-weak in the county of Lycoming-insignificant in Williamsport. It another bulletin board were erected on

which to indicate public opinion of the Brooks high license law, it would read as follows:

Brooks law a success, preventing saloons here, although it may be openly violated in other

Lackawanna county (with 1,000 unlicensed saloons open as well as 400 licensed bars)-Brooks law a failure, increasing the number of saloons here, although it is well enforced in other counties. Lycoming county (with not more than 100

legalized saloons)-Brooks law a pronounced success, restraining the liquor traffic to a reaenable degree, instead of cutting it altogether off or giving it free rein as in other counties. Lycoming's Logic.

There is Lycoming county's position in a nutshell. She will vote against the Constitutional amendment, and she contends she has more logical reasons for doing so than other counties. She will tell you that Indiana county, for instance, admitting that the Brooks law has been a success there, proposes to vote against it; that Lackawanna, confessing that the Brooks law was a failure with them, intends to try and continge its existence by deteating the Constitutional amendment; and, finally, that Lycoming, having suffered neither extreme, but having profited by a wise and judicious administration of the Brooks law, will have just cause to vote for "letting well enough

This fairly describes the conservatism found prevailing among a large number of found prevailing among a large number of prominent Republicans and Democrats in this city. It is the most powerful factor at give nearly that number as a majority work against absolute prohibition. It has been fostered from a date previous to the enuctment of the Brooks law, and has been so steadily growing that Lycoming stands as one of the few counties in the State which voted against license in 1873 but which will now vote for license as against prohibition. Her majority, however, for local option was

not large-only 449. Congressman H. C. McCormick, of the Sixteenth district, happened to be spending a few days at his home in Williamsport when I reached there. Although he is often referred to as one of the Gubernatorial possibilities of the future, he did not appear to be afraid to speak out on this subject. He knows every nook and corner of his district, and being a brilliant conversationalist, his talk proved very interesting to me.

A Congressman's Estimate. The Sixteenth district is composed of Lycoming, Clinton, Tioga and Potter counties. THE DISPATCH has already placed Potter county on the prohibition list, and Congressman McCormick says there is no doubt that utilized.

she will give a majority for the amendment. Of the other counties in his district he said

The indications at this time point to a defeat of the amendment in Lycoming county. We now have a population of about 70,000, and it was less than 60,000 in 1880. This is equal to 14,000 votes. Probably more than one-third of the population, and just about one-third of the vote, is centered in the city of Wilniamsport. The county is Democratic by 900 majoritys while the city is pretty evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats, a Democrat now holding the office of Mayor, and the city never going above 200 or 300 majority for the Re-publicans. The election in June will ungoing above 200 or so majority for the re-publicans. The election in June will un-questionably be close. I think the rural dis-tricts will vote for prohibition, but Williams-port will give sufficient majority against the amendment to offset the country vote and thus

defeat the measure here.

There are two reasons why Williamsport will oppose the amendment. One is because, as you have no doubt found it elsewhere, the drinking sentiment is stronger in the city than in agricultural districts. The other reason is that Williamsport people have seen the effects of a wise administration of the license laws. Nowhere else in the State has the liquor business been in as good hands, or kept under as perfect control as in Lycoming county. I question whether, if the proposition, relieved of its Constitutional character, could be put before the people simply as "license" or "no li-cense" the county would even then carry for license. Judge Cummins, whose term expired on January I, for ten years used rare discretion in the matter of granting licenses. He often refused applications long before the Brooks law came into existence, and by his policy put the liquor business into good hands. In the past five years this county has scarcely had any sults for violation of liquor laws, simply be cause they were not violated. The result of

Satisfy the Public and prevent any uprising against license laws or to foster the sentiment for prohibition. Of course, I mean with a majority of the people. It is true the county adopted local option in 1873 by 449 majority, but people the next year were anxious to get rid of it. Many changes are wrought in 15 years, and the very kind of administration of license laws that I have

described has altered public sentiment consid-Clinton county is in much the same condition. People there are in close communication with those of Lycoming. Their interests seem to be common, and being on the same line of railroad they mingle and become like one another largely in opinions and tastes. It would be natural if the same conservative sentiment prevails in Clinton in regard to this matter. One large town, Loch Haven, centralizes 8,000 or 9,000 of her population. The contest there will be close, and the majority either way very

Tioga county will vote for the amendment with a handsome majority. There is a strong prohibition sentiment up there. The people advance quickly with the times and are not likely to adhere to old beaten paths because they are afraid of new ideas. They are an intelligent, reading public and are prepared to vote

From different parts of the State I hear Democrats say that whether they are in favor of the principle of absolute prohibition or not, of the principle of absolute prohibition or not, they propose to vote for this amendment because they believe it as good a way as any to punish Republican managers. They argue that these managers have not been acting in good rath, intending quietly to de all they can for the defeat of the amendment at the popular election, and that now they (the Democrats) will foll such scheming and see to it that the Republican party be made responsible for the whole work. Then again, I have talked with and heard of probably as many more Demwith and heard of probably as many more Dem-ocrats who laugh at such nonsense and who will oppose the amendment from conscentious and fundamental principles, believing it wrong to sweep such vast properties out of existen at one blow without making due compensati

A Prohibitionist's Ideas

This diagnosis of Lycoming county's disease does not, however, fit the Prohibitionists. One of their leaders, John D. Wallace, a prominent business man on Fourth street, says:

The country districts of Lycoming will vote for the amendment. The city of Williamsport will not We first had some hope for Williams port, but influences have been brought power. fully into play which will carry the city for license. The majority here will probably overcome the rural vote, although we have a fight-ing chance left. We are making a determined fight. Clinton Lloyd has called a general con-vention of all friends of temperance for the cause of the amendment to elect delegates to the great Harrisburg convention next week. It will be attended by representative men of both the old political parties. Then, in addition to that, our Probibition Club holds regular meetings every Monday night. All the Protestant elergymen are working with us and no disturbing element injures the prospects. Williamsport being the center of the lumbering trade supplies are bought here and sent throughout the region to lumber camps, and many of the roughest lumbermen in idle seasons come here from the woods to drink

It is about the same way in Clinton county There they have a wicked city—Lock Haven, I regard this issue as doubtful in that county, although we have also just a fighting chance left there. There is no telling what may happen for our cause between this and June. We will certainly do all we can to win.

Three Other Counties.

As indicated in the foregoing interviews, Tioga county will vote for the amendment and Clinton against it. Perhaps there is no more striking illustration in the whole State, of the influences which different nationalities bring to bear on this question, than right here. Tioga and Potter, lying beside each other in the northern tier, are populated by New England people largely. Many of the farmers are from Connecticut and Maine. They are a sturdy but very progressive class. As they are always on the lookout for improvements in farm implements, fertilizers or agricultural methods, so the manage to keep abreast of the times in social moral movements. With Yanker celerity they seem to jump quickly to the

popular side. Now in Clinton and Lycoming counties, which directly adjoin the other two on the south, the sub-stratum of society is entirely different. In the rural regions there is found the offshoots of the old Pennsylvania Dutch element. In the large towns the domestic element predominates, of course, but as a whole, while the two counties are not by any means slow or non-progressive, there is a marked conservatism which generally crops out when a proposition is made to adopt anything involving a radical change. They don't like startling changes. Clinton, however, gave 797 majority for local option.

Mischievous Sullivan. Sullivan county is a small timber county lying close to the four described. Its total vote is small, and with a Democratic majority. Bernice is its only town of consequence, and but one corner of the county s penetrated by a railroad. It defeated against the amendment. The woodchoppers object to being left without whisky, and they will talk sumptuary laws to you for 12 hours at a time and rival Chauncey Black's celebrated letter of acceptance in that re-

Little Sullivan was knocked out of the Sixteenth Congressional District by the late reapportionment of the State. If Prohibitnists intend to receive returns on the night of June 18 by Congressional Districts, it is lucky for them that such a reapportionment was made, for with Potter almost an even match for Clinton, and Tioga holding a check on Lycoming, the same little Sullivan might have crept in under all of them as 'the little nigger in the wood pile." L. E. STOFIEL.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. increase the age at which children may be 14 years. A strong voice came against the oill from the glass manufacturing districts

A GRAND WIND-UP.

The G. A. R. Encampment Closes in a Blaze of Giory—The Ladles Elect Officers and Will Establish a Home

for Seldiers' Widows. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 ERIE, February 14.-The closing event

associated with the Annual Encampment of the Grand Army was the campfire held to-night by the ladies of the G. A. R., in the Court House. The flower and patriotism of Erie was present. The best local talent in the city added to the enjoyableness of the occasion. Messrs. Sawyer and Foster, of Pittsburg. Colonel Ashworth and Hon. A. B. Burch field were the Grand Army speakers. They gave the ladies of the G. A. R. the credit for the framing the bill now pending before the Legislature for the relief of widows and mothers of soldiers.

The Ladies of the Grand Army held their installation to-day, and Mrs. Charles Sheriffs, of Allegheny, who was installed President, appointed her competitor for the office, Mrs. C. A. Brunner, as her secretary. The last work before her department was the report of the Committee on the Home for Widows, Mothers and Wives of Soldiers. Mrs. Gerwig, of Allegheny, will go next week, accompanied by the remainder of the committee to Harrishung to work for the passes. mittee, to Harrisburg to work for the passage of the bill giving \$150 annually to the support of indigent widows, mothers or the wives of indigent soldiers. It is the intention of this same committee to pro-ceed at once to the opening of a Home for the class of women referred to. They will support the Home with donations from the local circles, and in the event of the passage of the indigent widows' bill then they would be entitled to the \$150 per year for each inmate. The ladies of the G. A. R. will not treat with the Woman's Relief Corps in the matter of establishing a house in the State. Mrs. Laura McKeir, the National Counselor, is here and advises the State Department to stand firm by its first principles and not yield to the persuad-ing powers of the Grand Army men's comnittee, appointed to get them to unite in the home enterprise.

THE TRANCE GIRL DYING. Unable to Partake of Any Kind of Nourish ment Offered Her.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 ATTICA, N. Y., February 14.-Miss Emma Althaus, who awoke on February 6 from a 35-day trance, is in a precarious condition, and can live only a few days longer, according to the opinion of local physicians. On coming out of her long trance she partook of some nourishment and then went to sleep again, remaining comatose for a day. She seemed very sleepy, and artificial means were used to keep her awake when she was aroused from this nap, but she had several short sleeps. She is now awake, and has been so for four days, but her condition is extremely pitiful. She is unable to move, and her efforts to whisper to her sisters are unavailing. Efforts to feed her even liquid food must now be given up, for a drop of water or warm milk sets her to coughing in a feeble, painful way, that seems likely to result fatally at any moment. Three attempts at nourishing the sleeping girl have been followed by fainting fits lasting 10 or 15 minutes.

HE WANTS ANOTHER CHANCE.

Michael of the Carmine Proboscis is Still Not Satisfied,

WILKESBARRE, February 14 .- The attorney for Red Nosed Mike to day filed a motion for a new trial. The reasons urged are thus summarized:

That the defendant was not tried by an impartial jury; that he was compelled to give evidence against himself; because popular prejudice worked against the prisoner excited by newspaper reports and exaggerated rumors; that the alleged printed confession was allowed in evidence contrary to law; that the court reused to sustain the challenge preferred by de fendant's counsel for cause, it appearing that all had an opinion formed and that several had expressed that opinion openly and emphatically, saying they wanted to get on the jury to give the prisoner his deserts; that the defendant was deprived of the services of his brother-inlaw as a witness and another workman, knows only by his number, and that his counsel had but a few hours notice to defend the prisoner, all of which was not in accordance with the principles, fairness and impartiality which should characterize the proceedings of a trial of a defendant for a capital offense.

CLEVELAND'S BROTHER NOT WANTED. Long Island Church Refuses to Call Rev

W. N. Cleveland as Pastor. PERFECTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, February 14.-The Presby terian Church, of Southampton, L. I., is without a pastor. The Rev. W. N. Cleveland, brother of President Cleveland, preached in the church one Sunday recently. It is said that his sermon pleased the congregation, and that he was looked upon as their future pastor. When the congregation took a vote on the question on Wednesday night the result was otally different from what was expected. Mr. Cleveland was rejected by a vote of 50

The Democrats in the congregation say the vote indicates that Mr. Cleveland was rejected by the Republican members. Other members assert that politics had nothing to do with the question. They wanted a younger man than Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland was once pastor of the Presby-terian church at Patchogue, L. I.

MR. POWDERLY CORROBORATED.

Martin Irons Remembers Le Caron as Very Suspicious Mau.

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 St. Louis, February 14.-The labor leaders who conducted the Southwestern strike on the Missouri Pacific three years ago corroborate the statement of Mr. Powderly regarding Le Caron, the spy. While Knights of Labor were in consultation here Le Caron called on Martin Irons and offered o show him how to destroy the engines, bridges and other property of the Gould system without detection. Irons grew suspicious of the man and put him down as a spy trying to entrap the strikers. Le Caron remained here for several weeks and pretended that he was a labor leader

NO END TO THE TROUBLE.

All Work in the Burning Calumet and Hech is Stopped.

CALUMET, February 14 .- All the Calumet shafts, excepting No. 5, were sealed yesterday afternoon, as the miners at work in shafts 2 and 4 were forced to come up on account of the gas and smoke. There is still fire in the burnt section, but no en-croschment upon the new timber is being made. The shafts are being banked and th old process of smothering will be pursued. How long the mine may remain closed is now as indefinite as ever.

Insurance for Churches Alone.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ROCHESTER, N. Y., February 14 .- A COLUMBUS, O., February 14.-The Legis- church insurance company, the originators ature to-day defeated the bill proposing to of which are Methodist ministers and prominent church men only, was organized here to-day. Its object is indicated by its name. The company will insure any church of a Protestant denomination. The amount of and at other places where child labor is capital has not as yet been fixed, but it will

PITTSBURG FRIDAY. NOT A THING TO HIDE

Such is the Epitaph of Grover Cleveland's Administration

AS NOW PRONOUNCED BY HIMSELF.

The President Adheres to Civil Service and

Tariff Reform. HE HAS WORKED HARD NIGHT AND DAY

March 4 Next. President Cleveland himself reviews his work of the past four years in what is known

And Will be Very Glad to be Relieved of His Duties of

BALTIMORE, February 14 .- The Sun to morrow will publish the following special dispatch from Washington, giving a review of President Cleveland's administration based upon conversations with the Presi

denf? Less than three weeks of President Cleve land's four years' occupancy of the White House remain, and the record of his administration is practically made up. A review of the salient features of the administration, of what it has accomplished and sought to accomplish and the difficulties with which it has had to contend, is, therefore, approriate at this time, and not without value to

he country at large. The keynote of Mr. Cleveland's policy from The keynote of Mr. Cleveland's policy from the beginning has been the determination to give the people a practical business-like administration, irrespective of personal considerations. No one who has talked with Mr. Cleveland, who has observed the perfect candor and openness of his language on this point, and has watched the animated play of his features when discussing it, as the writer has done, can fail to be convinced of the earnestness of his purpose, his high sense of public duty and his devotion to the best interests of the people.

CHUNKS OF TAFFY.

There is probably no American in public life who has a deeper, more genuine sym-pathy with the people, and there never has been a President more accessible, or one who surrendered so much of his time to gratwho surrendered so much of his time togratify the natural curiosity and interest of the
bone and sinew of the land in their chief
executive, than has Mr. Cleveland. In
conversation with the writer to-day he remarked with feeling that his afternoon receptions, or handshakes, as he calls them,
were the pleasantest incidents of his official life. He derives a genuine enjoyment from meeting people who come from every sec-tion of the country, not in search of office or with any favor to ask, but merely for the sake of exchanging a pleasant word or two with the President.

The close of Mr. Cleveland's administration finds him as busy and even busier than when he was inducted into office. There is now a mass of work before him which will tax even his robust energies to dispose of before inauguration day. He works as hard as any department clerk, because he is not content to take things for granted, but in-sists upon informing himself as to every question he is called upon to decide.

WORKS NEARLY ALL NIGHT.

The pressure of official and social duties throughout the day is so great that he is seldom able to address himself to the documentary work and correspondence which is accumulating upon his desk during almost very hour until 9 o'clock at night, and he is seldom able to retire before 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. He is in his office again by 9:30 in the morning, and from 10 to 11 is sy receiving members of Congress and their constituents.

Much of the time is consumed unnecessa rily by the want of consideration displayed by Congressmen in introducing persons who merely call to pay their respects. afternoon receptions were set apart for this class of visitors, but it often happens that an influential constituent bobs up at the Capitol, and the member from wayback or some other district, wishing to impress his importance or influence upon so valuable a supporter, or to tickle the latter's vanity, says: "Oh, come along, I'll take you up to see the President," and does so during the hours set apart for official business. The President has never complained of this inconsiderate treatment, but he was greatly gratified and impressed by the conduct of the late Representative Burns, of Missouri, who always presented his constituents who merely wanted to see the President at the public receptions.

AN UNJUST CRITICISM. Notwithstanding his patience under these exactions, and the fact that almost his entire time during the day has been given up to the public the President has been criti cised for being "exclusive," and the com plaint has been freely made that he would not give the representative men of his party the opportunity of consulting freely with him. "There has never been a time," said the President on this point, "when I have not been willing and anxious to talk with members of Congress and leading men in the party.

It is known to his friends that the Presi dent feels acutely the charge that he has held aloof from men whose character and position entitled their opinions to weight, and has been disposed to take the bit be tween his teeth and act on his own respons bility. He has all along been animated by a high and serious sense of his duty to the people, and this has often prompted him to a course of action in opposition to the wishes or opinions of personal friends. This is the secret, too, of his laborious devotion to matters of routine. He expresses himself very modestly on the latter point. and shows no disposition whatever to exploit his industry.

AWKWARD, BUT WILLING. "It may be because I am awkward at it." he said to-day ingeniously, "that I have to work so hard." It may be stated that the President is thoroughly satisfied with the practical outcome of his administration and the effect on the fortunes of the Democratic

party. He is very earnest in predicting a great future for Democracy, and in asserting his unqualified devotion to the party.

"It is a grand party," said he, "and was never in better shape than it is at present. When we consider the condition it was in before the tariff issue was formulated, the want of unanimity, the wide divergence of views on many points and the hearty united support it gave me during the campaign, who can doubt that its status has been improved and that it has a glorious future before it?"

The President is as firm now as he ever was in the opinion that tariff reform is the great living issue for the Democracy. He regards it as an issue in harmony with the spirit and traditions of the party, and one involving enormous benefits to the people. He believes that sooner or later the toiling masses will be thoroughly roused to an in dignant perception of the burdens unjustly mposed upon them by the tariff laws and of the fact that the taxing power of the nation is being recklessly used for the benefit of a

STILL FOR FREE TRADE. He does not tolerate the idea that the

Democrats were beaten on the tariff issue Continued on Sizh Page.

ROUGH ON TRUSTS.

Bill in the Missesota Legislature Break the Record-No Pay Can be Collected tor Pool Goods - Combi-

FEBRUARY 15,

untion a Felony. ST PAUL, February 14 .- A bill was introduced in the Legislature to-day by Representative B. F. Morton, which possesses much interest to capitalists as well as for working men. It is entitled "An act to suppress trust monopolies and to promote free competition in trade." The first section makes it unlawful to enter into or maintain any combination or agreement to prevent or restrict the production of any ar-ticle of commerce or to regulate or control

the next section makes it unlawful to make or carry out any agreement to produce any article of commerce below a common standard or figure; or to in any way inter-fere with free and unrestricted competition as the official organ of the administration. He expresses himself as entirely satisfied with the result, and says: "We have nothing to hide." He believes that in the future the Democratic party and tariff reform will be triumphant. He says the Cabinet was entirely harmonious.

left with free and unrestricted competition in the sale of such article; or to pool or combine in such a way as to affect its price. The third section is like the first two. It seeks to prevent indirect combinations through trusts, trustees or other fiduciary agents. The fourth section makes any contract in violation of these sections void in law and equity.

The fifth section goes further and gives the purchaser of any article whose price is

the purchaser of any article whose price is affected by trusts the right to plead the act as a defense for not paying for the article.

The sixth section declares any officer or agent violating the act guilty of felony punishable by a \$5,000 fine or a two-year imprisonment, or both. Under section 7 a corporation which violates the act forfeits its corporate rights and franchises, and the Attorney General of his own motion must institute an action for the dissolution of its rporate existence.

Section 8 seeks to prevent corporations business or maintaining suits in this State, and any officer who transacts business, knowing the corporation to have violated the law, is to be guilty of felony. The last section permits associations of laboring men to take action regulating wages, and none of their rights or privileges are to be forfeited under the act.

OHIO'S PROPOSED REMEDY.

Stringent Mensure Introduced in th Buckeye Legislature. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH

COLUMBUS, February 14.—Senator Taylor, Chairman of the Committee on Pools and Trusts, which submitted its report to the Legislature last evening, to-day introduced a bill in the Senate embodying the sentiments of the report. The bill makes it unlawful for any company, corporation or association of persons to enter into any combination by agreement, arrangement or contract, express or implied, directly or indirectly, with other separate companies, cor-porations or associations of persons, who are engaged in substantially the same kind of business, for the pooling of their earn-ings or profits or for the division between them of the aggregate or net proceeds of their earnings or any portion thereof, or for the restriction of production, or for fix-ing or enhancing the price of any article or articles of trade or traffic which is the common product of such separate companies, corporations or association of persons, or which will have the effect of doing either of

the things prohibited.

The penalty is fixed as a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$10,000, and agreements made in pursuance of the combination are void as illegal.

LOCAL OPTION DENOUNCED.

Cold Water Advocates Want Nothing but National Probibition.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.-The National Conference of Prohibitionists was continued here to-day. A paper from Prof. Scomp, of Georgia, was read. It took the ground that local option hinders the progress of prohibition, and favored the urging of national prohibition at all hazards. The paper was warmly indorsed by Miss Williard and other leaders. A resolution providing for its printing was passed. Papers on "Financial Methods," by H. A. Lee, of New York, and "Club Work," by Prof. James A. Tate, of Tennessee, were read. Mrs. Wallace, of Indiana, moved an amendment to Tate's paper explicitly making women eligible for club membership. With this amendment the paper was in-

During the afternoon a plan to reorganize the party was offered by Thomas Mills. A leading feature was to make a four-fifths majority necessary for the adoption of any principle by the party. The woman suffrage division of the party saw in this a blow at their principle, and warmly opposed the plan. It was defeated by a vote of 168 to 74.

MRS. CHURCH'S WEALTHY FATHER.

Guarantees to Take Care of and Educate

His Daughter's Children. ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.1 COLUMBUS, O., February 14.-There was a large number of witnesses examined in the Church divorce case to-day, including the father of the plaintiff, Mrs. Church. The majority of them testified in regard to the uniform good character and disposition of the plaintiff and her devotion to her children. John Joyce, the father, testified among other things as to the story told by his daughter as to her treatment by Colone Church, and said he would take care of the plaintiff, her children, and care for and eduate and train them as if they were his own. Mr. Joyce was required to give an estimate of his wealth, and he thought it was about \$500,000; that his residence had cost \$55,000; that it contained 23 rooms, and he would not care to exchange it for any other on the principal thoroughfare.

DEAD IN ONE MINUTE. He Could Not Find Work and So Cut

His Thront.

NEW YORK, February 14 .- George Wick, 20 years old, a painter, cut his head almost off with one desperate stroke of a razor, this morning at his rooms, No. 316 West Thirtyninth street, and bled to death in a minute. He came home in the forenoon, and after lying in bed a few moments got up, and taking his young wife by the throat, said: "Nellie, I am going to die, and you must

She wrenched herself from him and ran screaming from the room to the rooms of a neighbor. Suddenly remembering that their only child, a 2-months'-old baby, was lying in the crib, she ran back with her neighbor. Her husband lay on the floor dead. The baby was safe in the crib. Despondency at failure to secure work was the cause of the suicide.

NO HOPE FOR THE ACTORS. Western Railroads Refuse to Violate the

Inter-State Law. CHICAGO, February 14.—The first meet ing of general passenger agents of lines in the Western States Passenger Association

under the new agreement, was held to-day. It was agreed that the making of summe tourist rates should be deferred until March A committee representing managers of theatrical companies, theaters and opera houses presented a petition for special rates for traveling organizations, but the subject was disposed of with a vote that the intermerce law prohibits the making of discriminating rates.

SITTING BY THE SOUP.

Cabinet-Maker Harrison Said to be Perched on the Tureen's Brim.

BLAINE NOT HIS ONLY BOTHER, Though He Wouldn't Care if a String Were

SEVEN GRABS IN SEVEN DIRECTIONS

Attached to Even That.

led as the Best Means to Complete Hi

It is now asserted that the President-elect may have to make a crazy-quilt Cabinet by using Blaine for a center and grouping around him seven of the handiest men he may scoop in. The principal reason alleged for this condition of affairs is that every time Mr. Harrison about makes up his mind to appoint anyone, and the fact gets out, a flood of protests against that particular appointment sets in and discourages the Cabinet-maker. The suggestion is made that Mr. Blaine be now called in to complete the job begun by his superior.

PERSONAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH ! INDIANAPOLIS, February 14.—General Harrison is on the brim of soup tureens. The Cabinet muddle, instead of straightening itself out, becomes every day more vexatiously complicated. It isn't only the backing out of Allison that causes the bother, but upon the embarrassment of that other embarrassments have heaped themselves until the only resource left to the President-elect seems to be to make seven grabs in seven different directions, haul in whatever seven men come handiest, prop the collection up around James G. Blaine and call it a Cabinet. The appoint-ment of Blaine, General Harrison hinted a few days ago, was the only one that he had made beyond recall. He wishes now that made beyond recall. He wishes now that there were a string about that appointment, too. Not that he would pull it clear back, but a little yank upon it now and then might be a wholesome reminder when talk about the annexation of Canada and the purchase of Cuba is being indulged in too freely.

LITTLE LEAKS LET OUT MUCH. There has always been some mystery about the tender that General Harrison made to Mr. Blaine of the portfolio of the State Department. It has been said that there are conditions attached to the tender. but the nature of those conditions has been generally misunderstood. Little leaks let out a great deal of matter in the course of time, and it can now be stated as a fact that General Harrison, in tendering the State Department to Mr. Blaine, set forth at some

length his views upon certain questions of foreign policy, and suggested that the kind of a Secretary of State he wanted was one who would subscribe to ideas so set forth.

This looked like a shrewd move on the part of General Harrison, for it was giving Mr. Blaine to understand at the start that Benjamin Harrison was going to be Presi-dent; and, besides, there was a possibility that Mr. Blaine would find some of General Harrison's ideas so objectionable that he would refuse to subscribe to them, in which case General Harrison would have been re-lieved from a necessity that his friends be-lieve was very disagreeable to him, and could have looked elsewhere for his Secretary of State.

But in this shrewd move was just where General Harrison made a big mistake. Mr. Blaine unhesitatingly and even enthusias-tically subscribed to General Harrison's foreign policy; he even went farther, according to an interview with him widely published in the East a few days ago. He was so heartily in accord with his superior's ideas that he began to express them as his own, even before his superior had had an opportunity of making them public. It so happens that the radical idea as to the purchase of Cuba and the conservative idea as to the annexation of Canada were little which General Harrison was expecting to make a large bid for popularity about March
4. Now the wind has been all taken out of

he sails, and whatever he says will seem a mere echo of Blaine. Another vexatious little thing about that same interview was the statement that the tender of the office was made two or three days after election. Technically the state ment was correct, for General Harrison was not really elected until January 15, and the tender to Blaine was made two days later, but in the sense in which the statement would be generally understood it was inac

curate. THE DUPLICITY OF POLITICS. But this isn't all the trouble over Blaine. It is a fact, not so singular as it may seem to those uninitiated in politics, that many of the party leaders who were loudest in their talk that Blaine must be put in, are foremost now in declaring that he should have been left out. General Harrison has earned a dreadful lot about duplicity in politics since it became certain that Blaine was to be in the Cabinet. Added to this is the affliction of the Job's comforters among his friends who point to the Cuba-Canada interview and exclaimed: "I told you so." If Blaine were all, General Barrison could possibly grin and bear it without really serious difficulty, but as to the rest of the Cabinet he is even worse off. The New York situation is filled with thorns, whichever way he picks it up. Colonel New re-turned at noon to-day, and immediately se-cluded himself. All the statement he would make was: "I have nothing to say whatever. I know nothing that is worth telling. I am bound not to tell." It is known, however, that the news he brings is of a very discouraging nature, and that his report to General Harrison is substantially that it is hopeless to attempt to settle the New York quarrel by any distribution of offices among the leaders. New York, therefore, is just as liable to get nothing as to get two places

in the Cabinet deal.

NEW AND HIS MYSTERY. In reference to Colonel New and the Cabinet, it is stated to-night that if he goes into it, it was only after great urging and much against his will. The reasons for his reluctance to take a place will appear, it is said very soon after March 4. It is intimated that he has other plans in regard to Indiana's share in the patronage.

Talk of Foster of Ohio for the Treasury has been renewed to-day. It is in his favor that the mention of his name for a place some time ago brought no delegations of Republicans here to protest against his ap-pointment. He is about the only Ohio man yet mentioned of whom as much can be

As to the minor places in the Cabinet, General Harrison's situation is nearly as embarrassing. Whenever he thinks he has a man that will do protests, written and verbal, begin to pour in upon him from every direction, while the limitations he has himself imposed hamper his choice of fresh men. He wants, for instance, a great Constitutional lawyer for Attorney General, and they are hard to get for \$8,000 a year and board themselves. Then he wants a first-class lawyer, who is not connected with corporations, for the Interior Department, and looking for a first-class lawyer without

corporation practice is like looking for roses without thorns—and so it goes.

It really looks as though Cabinet Maker Harrison would have to give it up and call in Mr. Blaine to finish the job.

WINDOM HAS IT NOW.

Close Friend of the Ex-Senator Says the Man to Be Honored.

TOLEDO, February 14.—That ex-Senator Windom will be the next Secretary of the Treasury seems to be assured from an interview with Judge Devins, of Mt. Vernon, O., who has been in the city on important law business for some days. Mr. Windom and Judge Devins studied law together under Judge Hurd, father of Frank H. Hurd. The story as told by the judge is as follows: He received and has in his possession a telegram from Senator Windom, an-nouncing his (Windom's) appointment to and acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Treasury, tendered by President-elect Har-rison. The dispatch also intimates that Windom will soon be in a position to fulfill a former agreement with Judge Devius. When President Garfield appointed Win-

When President Garfield appointed Windom Secretary of the Treasury, one of his first appointments was Judge Devins as Solicitor of the Treasury. This is a Presidental office, but the Treasury is generally consulted in the selection. Garfield was assassinated before Judge Devins' appointment was confirmed, and Folger succeeded Windom, leaving Devins out in the cold.

Windom is a Blaine Republican, and in 1884, when the Plumed Knight ran, he was pledged to reinstate Windom to the position

pledged to reinstate Windom to the position he held during Garfield's administration. General Harrison made a similar promise, according to the report, and is now fulfilling it. Several others who will be in the Cabinet will get their places through the same regular Republicans, and the Stalwarts and their triends are to be overlooked. Judge Devins' talk is the topic of politi-cal circles to-night, and is generally be-

HALF-BREEDS IN OPEN REVOLT. They Refuse to Pay Taxes and Attack the

County Officers. CHURCH'S FERRY, DAK., February 14 .-Considerable excitement exists regarding the half-breed situation at St. John. Vigorous attempts are being made on the part of the Rollette county officials to collect taxes from half-breeds. Sheriff Flynn and posse of one man made a descent upon the settlement and succeeded at first in making a few collections. Later, however, the halfbreeds assembled from all directions, being porceds assembled from all directions, being joined by others from the reservation. Pressing about the Sheriff and his one man they forced him to disgorge his well-earned pittance of taxes. The Sheriff realizing that he was no match for the increasing numbers of savages, retreated to St. John numbers of savages, retreated to St. John and called upon the local military organi-zation for assistance. Major McKee imme-diately placed his command under arms.

A message has been sent to Governor Church, requesting him to give the soldiers at Fort Totton orders to march to St. John if needed. The half-breeds are loud in their denunciations of this attempt to collect taxes, or rob them, as they say, and claim that they will resist it to the last man. Sheriff Flynn has been notified that he will be shot on sight if he again makes a similar attempt. The alarming part of the situation seems to be that a large number of the 4,000 half-breeds on the reservation are preparing to take a hand in the matter, and bloodshed is feared. At present the local militia company at St. John is march-ing to the scene of the disturbance.

SO OLD, YET SO FOOLISH.

breach of promise suit of an unusual nature is amusing the people of this town to-night. Thomas R. Briggs, 82 years of age, and Miss Mary S. Beckwith, who is on the shady side of 50, are the principals. Miss Beckwith is a dressmaker. About three years ago Mr. Briggs lost his wife and later became acquainted with Miss Beck-with, whose brother was one of his tenants. One day, as it is alleged, Miss Beckwith invited the old man to call on her, which he did, and for a year he was a frequent visitor. Then he ceased to sit within her charmed presence, and for a year his shadow did not fall across her threshold.

This month Mr. Briggs received a notice from a lawyer that Miss Beckwith had a claim against him. A bill collector called upon him with the notice that \$3,000 would settle affairs and soothe any wounded hearts, if there were any. No settlement was made, however, and then Briggs' property was attached in a suit for breach of promise to marry, the attachment being for \$12,000. Both sides have retained counsel, and the case is to come up at the April erm of the Supreme Court.

DAVIS IS THE COMING MAN. No Hope of Either Goff or Kenna Being Elected Senator.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 14 .-The Democrats held another conference tonight at which virtually nothing was accomplished. Kenna will receive the greater part of the Democratic support for several days to come. Dorr was present, and is still obdurate, and few members were absent. The Republicans also caucused to map out a plan of action, but the proceed-

ings have been kept profoundly secret. It seems that General Goff's trip to Washington may have considerable significance. To-night it is predicted that about Monday the opposition to Kenna will center upon Hon. H. G. Davis, as there seems to be no possibility for Goff to win the coveted prize. It is believed that an arrangement has been made whereby Goff is to be made Governor and Davis elected to the Senate by the aid of Republican votes. This prediction is made by a prominent politician who claims to have good reason to believe it.

CAPPELLAR OVER A FIRE.

The Ohio Senate Concludes He'd Retter Investigated. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, O., February 14.-The Senate to-day reconsidered the vote by which they had confirmed the appointment of Railroad Commissioner Cappellar, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, with the purpose of allowing it to stand until the committee has investigated the charges against him. R. J. Fanning, his chief clerk, whom he discharged, is making a strong fight against Cappellar, and may give him some

Fanning is giving away a considerable mount of campaign business which was conducted just prior to and during the Chicago convention, and it is creating considerable interest in Republican circles.

MUST BE MADE THERE. Pacific Const Workmen Strike Against East-

ern or Foreign Material.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14 .- Boiler makers in the employ of the Risdon Iron Works, of this city, have gone out on a strike on the ground that certain iron plates being used in the repair of boilers of the steamship Australia were made abroad. The strikers contend that they will not work in any sh p which procures any por-tion of the boilers in the East or in foreign countries, and that they must be made on the Pacific coast.

The company was employing 150 men at \$3 50 per day. The company has continued work with a short force.

EE CENTS

To First and Second-Class Cities Passes Second Reading. Providing for the

REMOVAL OF DEATH TRAPS.

Vigorous Protest From Allegheny City's Representatives.

DOCTORS WHO WANT TO BE LET ALONE.

Lack of Harmony Between the Lunacy Commission and the State Board of Charities-Defective Bills Presented to the Governor for His Signature-The Factory Employment Bill to Be Strongly Urged Upon the Legislature by Prominent Labor Leaders-A School for Mine Inspectors-The Huntingdon Reforms. tory Ready to Receive Convicts.

A bill in regard to the removal of grade rossings passed second reading in the House vesterday. As it saddles a large portion of the expense on the cities, it was vigorously opposed by Allegheny City's representatives. The officials of the Lunacy Commission declared they are in harmony with the State Board of Charities, despite the latter's assertions to the contrary. Governor Beaver signed several bills, but objected to the defective manner in which many of them are

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURG, February 14 .- This was a field day for Representative George Shiras, of Pittsburg. This afternoon the Judiciary General Committee had before it Drs. Morton and Ourt, of the Lunacy Commission, who appeared to oppose the bill which takes them from their statutory powers and leaves them entirely subject to the State Board of Charities, of which they are supposed to form a part.

Representative Shiras had been told some things about differences of opinion between the Board of Charities, and the Lunsey Commission, the substance of which was re-cently published in THE DISPATCH, but the whole thing was news to the two doctors, who knew nothing about anything but harmony and insane asylums, coupled with a desire to have the Lunacy Commission let severely alone. When the result of Chief Elliott's effort to have Pittsburg's pauper insane placed in either the Dixmont or the Warren Asylum was mentioned to them, they gave information directly con-trary to that furnished at the judicial in-quiry. After one of Dr. Morton's state-ments that all was harmony between the commission and the board, he was asked, if Man of 82 Sued for Brench of Promise by
a Miss of 50 or More.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 14.—A. the State Board of Charities had asked the privilege of a hearing in layor of the bil

TO ABOLISH DEATH TRAPS. The other matter in which Mr. Shiras was a principal figure to-day was the fight over the grade crossing bill, which applies to cities of the first and second classes. The bill as it came before the House for second reading, makes the following provisions:

No railroad hereafter constructed shall cross at grade any streets, roads or highways of second-class cities, and such company shall bear all the expenses of such elevation above or depression below grade. all the expenses of such elevation above or depression below grade.

No road, street or highway in these cities
shall hereafter be laid out or opened so as to
cross at grade any steam railroad. In case of
existing grade crossings, if at any time the
safety of the public can, in the judgment of the
proper municipal authorities, be promoted by
striking from the established city plans such
grade crossings of streets as are not needed for
the accommodation of the public and substituting therefor a less number of undergrade or
overgrade crossings, said cities are hereby authorized by ordinance duly passed to strike
such crossings from said plans and to vacate
the said streets so far as said crossings are concerned. In the substitution of overgrade or
undergrade crossings, or in the opening of a
street whose grades were established prior to
the passage of this act across a railroad track,
the cost of constructing the necessary undergrade or overgrade shall, unless otherwise
agreed, be equally divided between railroad
and city, and if they cannot agree on a division
the Court may appoint a commission of three
experts, one of whom shall be an experienced
civil engineer, to make such apportionment.

A COSTLY MEASURE.

A COSTLY MEASURE. Mr. Shiras offered an amendment, the intent of which was to confine the provisions of the bill to cities of the second class. Mr. Shiras made it quite plain during the course of his remarks that he was not opposed to the ostensible object of the bill, the protection of human life, but he did op-pose the real intent of the bill, which was simply to saddle an expense of millions of dollars on the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny. The latter, it is true, is not now a city of the second class, but when the next census is taken she will, under the provisions of the classification bill that has just passed the Senate, be placed in that category. His principal objection was that railroads now existing may, under the provisions of the bill, elevate or depress their tracks at will, and thereby saddle great financial responsibilities on the city.

Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphia, who intro-

duced the bill, defined it warmly as a measure for the protection of life and prop-erty, for which Philadelphia was clamoring. Mr. Dearden and other Philadelphia gentlemen did the same, the only Philadelphia voice raised against the measure being that of Mr. Quigley, who directed the attention of the House to the message of Governor Beaver, wherein it was recorded that he had defeated a bill almost identical with the measure under consideration. Mr. Dearden explained that he had no desire to antagonize Allegheny, but if Allegheny is be-hind the Quaker City in public spirit, let her not antagonize the progress of the latter SOME SARCASM.

This brought ex-Speaker Graham to his feet, and in measured and dignified tones, faintly tinged with sarcasm, he admitted that Allegheny was not so near the rising sun as Philadelphia, and might not be so far advanced in thought as the Quaker City The latter should therefore let us lag un we can devise a plan that will be to our wants. Mr. Graham argued that it would be much cheaper for the railroads to themselves pay the expenses of elevating or depressing their tracks than to pay the sums they do annually for the privilege of killing people. Mr. Graham made an appeal to the country members to aid to defeat the bill which was only a preparatory step toward saddling a similar tax on The appeal was without avail, however, as, after Mr. Marland had explained that there was merit in the bill, and after Mr. Lafferty had seconded his hope that it would pass second reading, when the people would pass second reading, when the people would get a chance at it, Mr. Shiras' amendments were voted down by a vote of 126 to 30. Messrs. Graham, Jones, Marshall, McCullough, Nesbit, Robison, Shiras and Stewart voted sye, and Messrs. Chalfant,

Continued on Sixth Page.